

This information is based on our present state of knowledge and is intended to provide general notes on our products and their uses. It should not therefore be construed as a warranty of specific properties of the products described or a warranty for fitness for a particular purpose.

Classified according to EU Directive 1999/45/EC
For further information see our "Material Safety Data Sheets".

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SS-EN ISO 9001
SS-EN ISO 14001

UDDEHOLM CALMAX

The majority of presswork tools used today are manufactured using traditional tool steel such as O1, A2, D2, D3 or D6. These steel offer an apparent adequate wear resistance and their hardness range is suitable for most applications. However, the poor toughness, flame- and induction hardenability and weldability of these grades often results in low productivity and high maintenance costs due to unexpected tool failure. The aim of Uddeholm Calmax is to secure an optimal tooling economy, i.e. the lowest tooling costs per part produced.

The pressworking industry has gone through some considerable changes in the last decades. Stainless steel and surface coated strip have been commercialized and high speed presses have been developed. To these technological advances just in time (JIT) manufacture and the moves toward increased productivity and tool life guarantees must be added. The traditional presswork tool steel are still routinely specified and selected but often result in poor tool performance and productivity.

The well balanced properties profile of Uddeholm Calmax is much better matched to modern work materials and manufacturing methods. Uddeholm Calmax offers the high degree of safety which is essential for optimal tooling performance and maximum productivity.

General

Uddeholm Calmax is a chromium molybdenum-vanadium alloyed steel characterized by:

- High toughness
- Good wear resistance
- Good through hardening properties
- Good dimensional stability in hardening
- Good polishability
- Good weldability
- Good flame- and induction hardenability.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Typical analysis % | C | Si | Mn | Cr | Mo | V |
| | 0.6 | 0.35 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Delivery condition | Soft annealed to approx. 200 HB | | | | | |
| Colour code | White/violet | | | | | |

Applications

The excellent combination of toughness and wear resistance makes Uddeholm Calmax suitable for different applications.

Typical cold work applications

- General blanking and forming
- Heavy duty blanking and forming
- Deep drawing
- Coining
- Cold extrusion dies with complicated geometry
- Rolls
- Shear blades
- Prototype tooling

Plastic moulding applications

- Long run moulds
- Moulds for reinforced plastics
- Moulds for compression moulding

Properties

Physical data

| Temperature | 20°C (68°F) | 200°C (400°F) | 400°C (750°F) |
|--|---|---|---|
| Density kg/m ³ lbs/in ³ | 7 770 0.281 | 7 720 0.279 | 7 650 0.276 |
| Modulus of elasticity N/mm ² psi | 194 000 28.1 × 10 ⁶ | 188 000 27.3 × 10 ⁶ | 178 000 25.8 × 10 ⁶ |
| Coefficient of thermal expansion per °C from 20°C per °F from 68°F | to 100°C 11.7 × 10 ⁻⁶ to 212°F 6.5 × 10 ⁻⁶ | to 200°C 12.0 × 10 ⁻⁶ to 400°F 6.7 × 10 ⁻⁶ | to 400°C 13.0 × 10 ⁻⁶ to 750°C 7.3 × 10 ⁻⁶ |
| Thermal conductivity W/m °C Btu in (ft ² h°F) | – – | 27 187 | 32 221 |
| Specific heat J/kg°C Btu/lbs°F | 455 0.109 | 525 0.126 | 608 0.145 |

Compressive strength

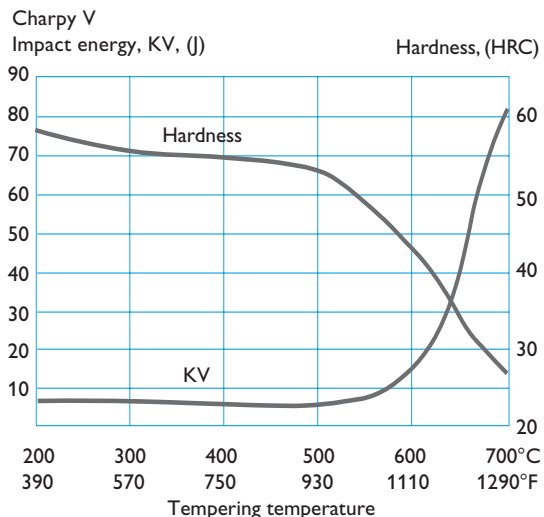
Approximate values at room temperature.

| Hardness HRC | R _{cm} N/mm ² | R _{c0,2} N/mm ² |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 56 | 2300 | 1900 |
| 58 | 2500 | 2000 |
| 60 | 2700 | 2100 |

Impact strength and hardness

Approximate values at room temperature for different tempering temperatures. Hardened at 960°C (1760°F). Quenched in air. Tempered twice.

Bar dimension 315 x 80 mm. Samples from centre of bar in ST (thickness) direction



Heat treatment

Soft annealing

Protect the steel and heat through to 860°C (1580°F), holding time 2h. Cool in furnace 20°C/h to 770°C (35°F/h to 1420°F), then 10°C/h to 650°C (18°F/h to 1200°F) and subsequently freely in air.

Stress relieving

After rough machining the tool should be heated through to 650°C (1200°F), holding time 2h. Cool slowly to 500°C (930°F), then freely in air.

Hardening

Preheating: 600–750°C (1110–1380°F).
Austenitizing temperature: 950–970°C (1740–1780°F), normally 960°C (1760°F).

| Temperature | | Holding* time minutes | Hardness before tempering (HRC) |
|-------------|------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| °C | °F | | |
| 950 | 1740 | 30 | 62 |
| 960 | 1760 | 30 | 63 |
| 970 | 1780 | 30 | 64 |

* Holding time = time at austenitizing temperature after the tool is fully heated through

Protect the part against decarburization and oxidation during hardening.

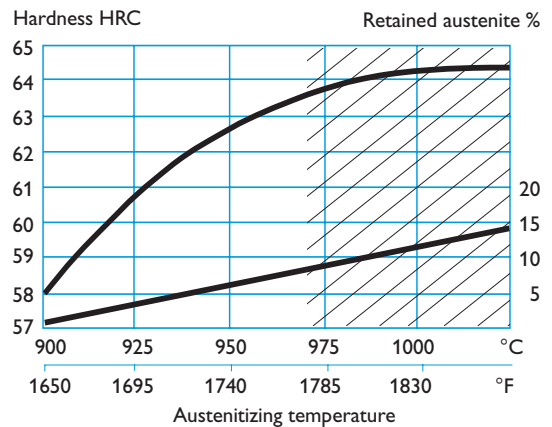
Quenching media

- Forced air/gas
- Vacuum furnace with sufficient overpressure
- Martempering bath or fluidized bed at 200–550°C (320–1020°F) followed by forced air cooling
- Oil.

Note 1: Quenching in oil gives an increased risk for dimensional changes and cracks.

Note 2: Temper the tool as soon as its temperature reaches 50–70°C (120–160°F).

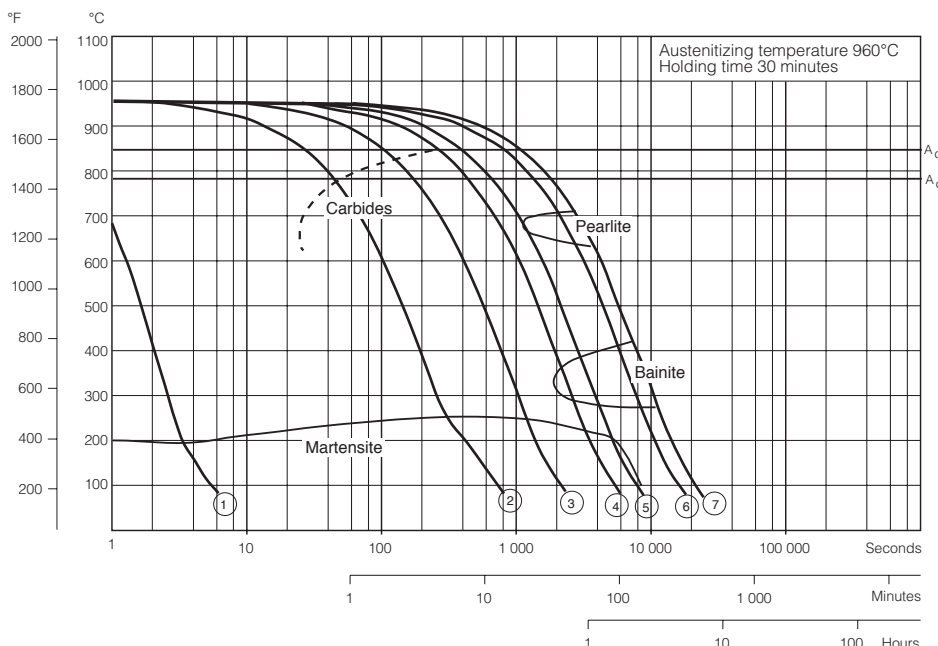
HARDNESS AND RETAINED AUSTENITE AS A FUNCTION OF AUSTENITIZING TEMPERATURE



Risk for grain growth causing reduced toughness

CCT-GRAPH

Austenitizing temperature 960°C (1760°F). Holding time 30 minutes.

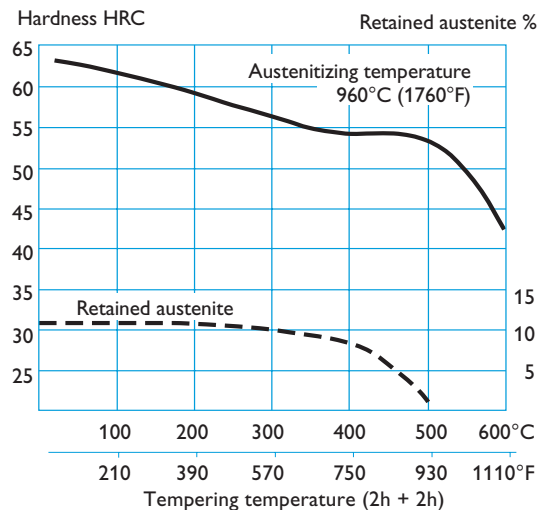


| Cooling Curve No. | Hardness HV10 | T ₈₀₀₋₅₀₀ sec. |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 820 | 1 |
| 2 | 762 | 107 |
| 3 | 743 | 423 |
| 4 | 734 | 1071 |
| 5 | 657 | 1596 |
| 6 | 455 | 3228 |
| 7 | 413 | 4292 |

Tempering

Choose the tempering temperature according to the hardness required by reference to the tempering graph. Temper twice with intermediate cooling to room temperature. Lowest tempering temperature 180°C (360°F). Hold-ing time at temperature minimum 2h.

TEMPERING GRAPH

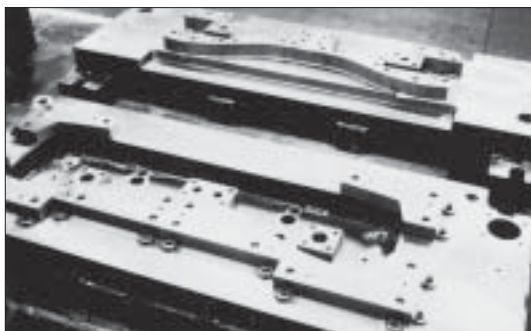


Above tempering curves are obtained after heat treatment of samples with a size of 15 x 15 x 40 mm, cooling in forced air. Lower hardness can be expected after heat treatment of tools and dies due to factors like actual tool size and heat treatment parameters.

Dimensional changes

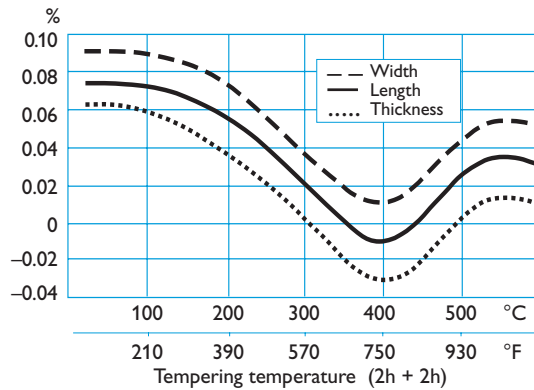
The dimensional changes during hardening and tempering vary depending on temperature, type of equipment and cooling media used during heat treatment.

The size and geometric shape of the tool are also of essential importance. Thus the tool should always be manufactured with enough working allowance to compensate for distortion. Use 0,20% as a guideline for Uddeholm Calmax.



Typical blanking die where Uddeholm Calmax could be used because of the high demands on toughness.

An example of dimensional changes for a plate 100 x 100 x 10 mm, hardened and tempered under ideal conditions, is shown in the figure below. Hardening: 960°C (1760°F)/30 min./air.



Surface treatment

Some tools are given a surface treatment in order to reduce friction and increase tool wear resistance. The most commonly used treatments are nitriding and surface coating with wear resistant layers of titanium carbide and titanium nitride (CVD, PVD).

Two commonly used nitriding processes are ion nitriding and gas nitriding. Ion nitriding is normally performed at a lower temperature than gas nitriding and is, therefore, the preferred method for Uddeholm Calmax when a substrate hardness of ~54 HRC is required.

| Nitriding process | Temp. °C (°F) | Time (h) | Case depth μm | Substrate hardness HRC | Case hardness HV |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Ion | 465* (870*) | 18 | 200 | 54 | 1075 |
| Gas | 510* (950*) | 12 | 200 | 52 | 1075 |

* The nitriding temperature used should be 15–25°C (59–77°F) lower than the previously used tempering temperature

A thick case depth considerably reduces the toughness of the tool. The case depth, which can be controlled by the nitriding time, should be selected to suit the application in question.

Uddeholm Calmax can also be CVD coated but the deposition temperature should not exceed 960°C (1760°F). The tool should be re-hardened after being coated.

PVD coatings can be deposited at temperatures between 200°C (390°F) and 500°C (930°F). If 200°C (390°F) is used, the Uddeholm Calmax substrate hardness will be higher than that obtained at a deposition temperature of 500°C (930°F). However, the adhesion of the coating on the steel is better if a deposition temperature of 500°C (930°F) is used. The PVD deposition temperature should be approx. 20°C (68°F) lower than the previously used tempering temperature.

Machining recommendations

The cutting data below are to be considered as guiding values which must be adapted to existing local condition.

The cutting data recommendations, in following tables, are valid for Uddeholm Calmax in soft annealed condition to approx 200 HB.

Turning

| Cutting data parameters | Rough turning carbide | Fine turning carbide | Fine turning High speed steel |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cutting speed (v _c) m/min f.p.m | 150–200 492–656 | 200–250 656–820 | 20–25 66–82 |
| Feed (f) mm/r i.p.r | 0.2–0.4 0.008–0.016 | 0.05–0.2 0.002–0.008 | 0.05–0.3 0.002–0.01 |
| Depth of cut (a _p) mm inch | 2–4 0.08–0.16 | 0.5–2 0.02–0.08 | 0.5–3 0.02–0.12 |
| Carbide designation ISO US | P20–P30 C6–C5 Coated carbide | P10 C7 Coated carbide or cermet | – – |

Drilling

HIGH SPEED STEEL TWIST DRILL

| Drill diameter | | Cutting speed (v _c) | | Feed (f) | |
|----------------|----------|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| mm | inch | mm | inch | mm/r | i.p.r. |
| –5 | –3/16 | 13–15* | 43–49* | 0.05–0.10 | 0.002–0.004 |
| 5–10 | 3/16–3/8 | 13–15* | 43–49* | 0.10–0.20 | 0.004–0.008 |
| 10–15 | 3/8–5/8 | 13–15* | 43–49* | 0.20–0.25 | 0.008–0.010 |
| 15–20 | 5/8–3/4 | 13–15* | 43–49* | 0.25–0.30 | 0.010–0.012 |

* For coated HSS drill v_c = 23–25 m/min. (75–82 f.p.m.)

CARBIDE DRILL

| Cutting data parameters | Type of drill | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | Solid carbide | Indexable insert | Carbide tip ¹⁾ |
| Cutting speed (v _c) m/min f.p.m | 120–150 394–492 | 210–230 689–755 | 70–100 230–328 |
| Feed (f) mm/r i.p.r | 0.10–0.35 ²⁾ 0.004–0.014 ²⁾ | 0.03–0.12 ³⁾ 0.001–0.005 ³⁾ | 0.15–0.40 ⁴⁾ 0.006–0.016 ⁴⁾ |

¹⁾ Drill with replaceable or brazed carbide tip

²⁾ Feed rate for drill diameter 20–40 mm (0.8”–1.6”)

³⁾ Feed rate for drill diameter 5–20 mm (0.2”–0.8”)

⁴⁾ Feed rate for drill diameter 10–20 mm (0.4”–0.8”)

Milling

FACE AND SIDE MILLING

| Cutting data parameters | Rough milling carbide | Fine milling carbide |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Cutting speed (v _c) m/min f.p.m | 160–240 525–787 | 240–280 722–919 |
| Feed (f _z) mm/tooth in/tooth | 0.2–0.4 0.008–0.016 | 0.1–0.2 0.004–0.008 |
| Depth of cut (a _p) mm inch | 2–5 0.08–0.20 | –2 0.08 |
| Carbide designation ISO US | P20–P40 C6–C5 Coated carbide | P10–P20 C6–C7 Coated carbide or cermet |

END MILLING

| Cutting data parameters | Type of end mill | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | Solid carbide | Carbide indexable insert | High speed steel |
| Cutting speed (v _c) m/min f.p.m | 120–150 394–492 | 150–200 492–656 | 40–45 ¹⁾ 131–148 ¹⁾ |
| Feed (f _z) mm/tooth in/tooth | 0.006–0.20 ²⁾ 0.0002–0.008 ²⁾ | 0.06–0.20 ²⁾ 0.002–0.008 ²⁾ | 0.01–0.35 ²⁾ 0.0004–0.014 ²⁾ |
| Carbide designation ISO US | – – | P15–P40 C6–C5 | – – |

¹⁾ For coated HSS end mill v_c = 55–60 m/min. (180–197 f.p.m.)

²⁾ Depending on radial depth of cut and cutter diameter.

Grinding

A general grinding wheel recommendation is given below. More information can be found in the Uddeholm brochure “Grinding of Tool Steel”.

| Type of grinding | Soft annealed condition | Hardened condition |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Face grinding straight wheel | A 46 HV | A 46 HV |
| Face grinding segments | A 24 GV | A 36 GV |
| Cylindrical grinding | A 46 LV | A 60 KV |
| Internal grinding | A 46 JV | A 60 JV |
| Profile grinding | A 100 LV | A 120 JV |

Resistance to failure mechanisms

| Uddeholm grade | Abrasive wear | Adhesive wear | Chipping | Gross Cracking | Deformation |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| ARNE | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| CALMAX | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| CALDIE | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| RIGOR | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| SLEIPNER | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| SVERKER 21 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| SVERKER 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |



Cold work product where Uddeholm Calmax would be a good choice for the die.

Welding

Good results when welding Uddeholm Calmax can be achieved if proper precautions are taken.

1. Always keep the arc length as short as possible. The electrode should be angled at 90° to the joint sides to minimize under cut. In addition, the electrode should be held at an angle of 75–80° to the direction of forward travel.
2. For large repairs, weld the initial layers with a soft weld metal. Make the two first layers with the same electrode diameter and current.
3. Large repair welds should be made at elevated temperature.
4. The joints should be prepared properly.

TIG WELDING RECOMMENDATIONS

| Consumables | Hardness as welded | Hardness after rehardening | Preheat temper |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| UTPA 73G2 | 53–56 HRC | 51 HRC | } 200–250°C (390–480°F) |
| UTPA 67S | 55–58 HRC | 52 HRC | |
| CALMAX/CARMO TIG WELD | 58–61 HRC | 58–61 HRC | |

MMA (SMAW) WELDING RECOMMENDATIONS

| Consumables | Hardness as welded | Hardness after rehardening | Preheat temper |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| UTP 67S | 55–58 HRC | 52 HRC | } 200–250°C (390–480°F) |
| CALMAX/ CARMO WELD | 58–61 HRC | 58–61 HRC | |

Heat treatment after welding

HARDENED CONDITION

Temper at 10–20°C (50–70°F) below the original tempering temperature.

SOFT ANNEALED CONDITION

Heat through to 860°C (1580°F) in protected atmosphere. Cool in furnace at 10°C/h to 650°C (18°F/h to 1200°F), then freely in air.

Further information on welding of tool steel is given in the Uddeholm brochure “Welding of Tool Steel”.

EDM

If spark erosion is performed in the hardened and tempered condition, the tool should be given an additional temper at about 25°C (35°F) lower than previous tempering temperature.

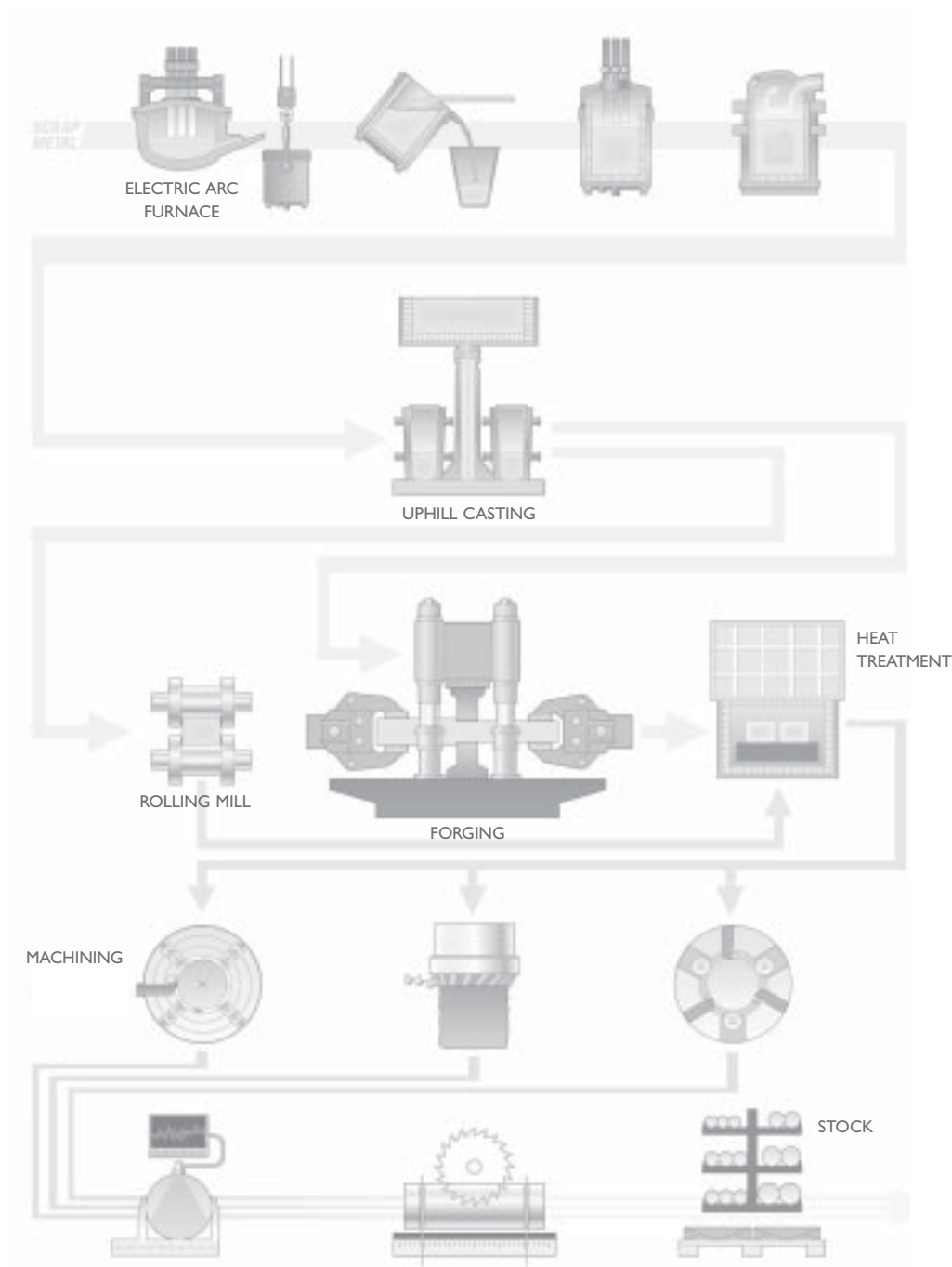
Polishing

Uddeholm Calmax has a very homogeneous structure. This coupled with its low content of non metallic inclusions (due to vacuum degassing during manufacturing) ensures good surface finish after polishing.

Further information is given in the Uddeholm brochure "Polishing Mould Steel".

Further information

Please contact your local office for further information on the selection, heat treatment, application and availability of Uddeholm tool steel, including the publication "Steel for Cold Work Tooling".



The Conventional Tool Steel Process

The starting material for our tool steel is carefully selected from high quality recyclable steel. Together with ferroalloys and slag formers, the recyclable steel is melted in an electric arc furnace. The molten steel is then tapped into a ladle.

The de-slagging unit removes oxygen-rich slag and after the de-oxidation, alloying and heating of the steel bath are carried out in the ladle furnace. Vacuum de-gassing removes elements such as hydrogen, nitrogen and sulphur.

In uphill casting the prepared moulds are filled with a controlled flow of molten steel from the ladle. From this, the steel goes directly to our rolling mill or to the forging press to be formed into round or flat bars.

HEAT TREATMENT

Prior to delivery all of the different bar materials are subjected to a heat treatment operation, either as soft annealing or hardening and tempering. These operations provide the steel with the right balance between hardness and toughness.

MACHINING

Before the material is finished and put into stock, we also rough machine the bar profiles to required size and exact tolerances.

In the lathe machining of large dimensions, the steel bar rotates against a stationary cutting tool. In peeling of smaller dimensions, the cutting tools revolve around the bar.

To safeguard our quality and guarantee the integrity of the tool steel we perform both surface- and ultrasonic inspections on all bars. We then remove the bar ends and any defects found during the inspection.

UDDEHOLM is the world's leading supplier of tooling materials. This is a position we have reached by improving our customers' everyday business. Long tradition combined with research and product development equips Uddeholm to solve any tooling problem that may arise. It is a challenging process, but the goal is clear – to be your number one partner and tool steel provider.

Our presence on every continent guarantees you the same high quality wherever you are. ASSAB is our exclusive sales channel, representing Uddeholm in the Asia Pacific area. Together we secure our position as the world's leading supplier of tooling materials. We act worldwide, so there is always an Uddeholm or ASSAB representative close at hand to give local advice and support. For us it is all a matter of trust – in long-term partnerships as well as in developing new products. Trust is something you earn, every day.

For more information, please visit www.uddeholm.com, www.assab.com or your local website.

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